



Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan
Volume 6, Number 2, July-December 2017

Beginner Voter's Behavior: Study of the Simultaneous Regional Elections at Karawang Regency, West Java.

Author : Encup Supriatna

Source : Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan, Volume 6, Number 2, July-Desember 2017

Published by : Laboratorium Pendidikan Sosiologi, STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat

To Cite the Articel:

Supriatna, Encup, 2017. Beginner Voter's Behavior: Study of the Simultaneous Regional Elections at Karawang Regency, West Java. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan, Volume 6, Number 2, July-December, 2017: 107-117.

Copyright © 2017, Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan
ISSN : 2301-8496 (*Print*), ISSN : 2503-1570 (*Online*)

Laboratorium Pendidikan Sosiologi
STKIP PGRI Sumatera Barat



Beginner Voter's Behavior: Study of the Simultaneous Regional Elections at Karawang Regency, West Java.

Encup Supriatna

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung
Email : encupsupriatna@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know: Beginner Voter Behavior, the extent to which parties influence the political party influence the behavior of voter's beginners, and factors that can affect voter behavior in Pedes Regency in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang regency in 2015. This study uses phenomenological approach, analytical descriptive method, and various qualitative research. The qualitative data needed in this research is related to: Beginner Voter Behavior, the extent to which parties influence the political parties to influence the behavior of the beginning voters, and what factors may affect voter behavior in Pedes District in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang regency in 2015 that is appropriate data and considered it is necessary to solve the problems formulated in the study. The analysis involves Beginner Voter Behavior, the extent to which political parties influence the behavior of novice voters, and factors that may influence voter behavior in Pedes District in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency in 2015.

Keywords: *Voters Behavior, Beginner Voters, The Simultaneous Regional Elections.*

INTRODUCTION

Political Behavior is the action of individuals and groups in taking political action relating to the awareness and political goals of the actors who play it. Even political behavior is the result of meeting the factors of personality structure, political beliefs, individual political actions and overall political structures and processes. Consciousness here is the ideological foundation embodied in the vision of the Political Party to be fought through certain tactics and strategies. Therefore, a politician will think and act within the framework of the idealist theory and orientations (Surbakti, 1992). Political behavior departs from a basic

understanding that political life is not just about formal institutions and the power that goes with it, political life can be seen from the actions and behaviors of political actors.

Before the researcher explained more about the understanding of political behavior, let's look Sitepu opinion, that there are four theories to analyze the dynamics of the political life a State, namely: "First is the system theory that suggests socio-political institutions is a container to understand the dynamic political life of society, second is a theory of political behavior that reveals that observing the dynamics the political life of society is not enough by looking at the formal social political order but also the individuals

concerned "*whereas group theory is the last, explains about the crystallography that exists in societies contributes to the political life of society and country*" (Sitepu, 2012).

From the above explanation, it can be said that political behavior is an object that can be analyzed in the political life of a State. In this study, the researchers departed from the understanding then the researchers wanted to see the political behavior of political elites by using a knife analysis of political behavior theory. In this study, the researcher took the focus of research on the political behavior of the political elite on what happened and developed in the State of Indonesia in this case in the existing local politics, so in this context, the researchers took to focus on local politics that exist to see political behavior political elite (Anggara, 2013).

Political behavior can be understood as things that exist in the political life of a State. For that matter, the political behavior based on the theory is inseparable from the context. Therefore, the context of this study is about local politics that occurred, in this case, the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency. The approach of political behavior is directed to see the tendency of individual political behavior as local political elite in terms of utilizing existing political space and playing its role in political space. This approach is also used to see the relationship between the local political elite in the life of society in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research article uses phenomenological approach, descriptive-analytic method, and various qualitative research. The qualitative data required in this study is related to: Beginner Starter Behavior, the extent to which the influence of political parties influences early voter behavior, and the factors may influence voter behavior in Pedes District in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency in 2015 is the right data and is considered necessary to solve the problems formulated in the study. The analysis involves Beginner Voter Behavior, the extent to which parties influence the political parties to influence the behavior of beginner voters, and factors that

may affect voter behavior in Pedes district in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency in 2015.

UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AND ELECTIONS

Based on the results of research that has been done show that the political behavior of beginners voters in District Pedes. that is Beginner Voter Behavior in Pedes district in Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang regency in 2015 that behavior beginner voter very enthusiastic and participate in participating Simultaneous Regional Elections and not apathetic about the world of politics. Factors influencing voters' political behavior in Pedes District Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency in 2015 are family influences, peer influence, media and popularity, education and economy.

Socialization is one of the ways that political parties do to the society that influence the behavior of the novice voters, so it is very helpful for the general election especially the novice voters so that the novice voters can know about the political world, the vision-mission of candidates in stretcher by political parties and beginner voters get political studies of political parties in their socialization.

Political behavior is part of the rationale of the behaviorism who views that political life is inseparable from the political behaviors that accompany it. Research that is based on the individual as the center of attention, emphasizing both the concept of the role and the concept of socialization. Many individual actions, as indicated by Varma that: "Each individual has a different role, if it exists in different contexts, it can explain the diversity of their political behavior. So personal attitudes, thoughts, and behaviors must be explained in terms of the role of the individual (Varma, 2007).

Etymologically political behavior if in the search of the Indonesian language, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary, behavior is an individual response or reaction embodied in the movement or attitude not only the body and speech, and politics are all affairs and actions such as policy, strategy, and so on on the government of another country or country. Etymologically, political behavior is

action, movement, an attitude not only body and speech, someone against government, policy, strategy and so on. Similarly, Budiarjo pointed out that "One of the main ideas of behavioral approach is not to give appreciation to the discussion of formal institutions because such a discussion does not provide much information about the actual political process (Budiarjo, 2012). Instead, this approach concentrates more on studying the behavior of individuals within the institution because by looking at individual behavior is a phenomenon that can really be observed.

Sitepu said, "In a behavioral approach, it will respond that individuals are actually engaged in political activities, whereas the behavior of political institutions is essentially individual-patterned behaviors (Sitepu, 2012). The above opinion can be said that political behavior is very important observed from the power and political beliefs, behavior politic reflects a behavior of an individual in fulfilling his rights and obligations as a political man.

Furthermore, the quotation from Sitepu is *"In the midst of society, the individual behaves and acts and interacts a part of that behavior and the interaction can be marked as political behavior, that is behavior related to the political process"* (Sitepu, 2012). The above opinion can be said the political behavior is behavior, action, and interaction in the situation and political context. Political actors and ordinary citizens carry out the overall behavior, actions, and interactions. In line with what is stated in the Political Explorer book *"Freely political behavior can be interpreted as the whole political behavior of political actors and citizens who in their concrete manifestations have mutual has a relationship to the political culture"* (Efriza, 2012). More firmly, Sitepu said, "individuals as political forces refer to political actors or those who play a role in political life" (Sitepu, 2012).

Opinions over these political actors consist of individuals who want to influence the political decision-making process in the case of regional head elections; political actors can form the public as voters and political elites. The political elite is the focus of this research as well as the subject of this research. The election of political elites as political actors are examined based on the

belief that political actors are political elites able to provide color in the political process and have a role in the political process that occurred in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Karawang Regency in 2015.

Political behavior is a political "glance" that is used to look more closely at one's behavior rather than the behavior of political institutions (Supriatna, 2015). The General Election is to elect a ruler, officer or another by writing down the selected name on a piece of paper or by voting in an election (Al-Imam, 2004). Whereas, according to Law Number 8 Year 2012 on General Election of Members of the People's Legislative Assembly, the Regional Representative Council, and the People's Legislative Assembly of the Regional Election shall be the means of exercising the sovereignty of the people directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly in the State Unity of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945. Every Indonesian citizen who on the voting day is seventeen years old or older or already married has the right to vote. An Indonesian citizen who has the right to vote can only exercise his right if it has been registered as a voter.

THE CONCEPT OF POLITICAL BEHAVIOR AND APPROACH

Political behavior is generally determined by the internal factors of the individual itself such as idealism. Level of intelligence, the will of the heart and by external factors (environmental conditions) such as religious life, social, political, economic, and so on that surrounds it. Political behavior is an activity related to the political decision-making process. Political behavior is one element or aspect of behavior in general, in addition to political behavior; there are still other behaviors such as organizational behavior, cultural behavior, consumer behavior/economy, religious behavior and so forth (Surbakti, 1992). According to Soedjatmoko, political behavior is expressed as a human action in the face of certain political situations. The interaction between government and society, between institutions, groups, and individuals in society in the process of making, implementing and enforcing political

decisions is political behavior (Soedjatmoko, 1995). In the other hand, the voters behavior is determined by their meaning to political actors based on them past experience (Firdaus, 2013)

According to Jack C. Plano Behavior can be understood as the thoughts or actions of people relating to the process of government. These include political responses, internal responses (thoughts, perceptions, attitudes, and beliefs) as well as visible actions (voting, protest movement, lobbying, caucus, and campaign) (Plano, 1985). Therefore, behavior is not only interpreted as abstract thought or response, but also an action of certain political actors. Meanwhile, according to Abdul MunirMulkam political behavior is an act born from the social and economic conditions as well as the interests of a society or groups within the community. Voter behavior can be reviewed in a variety of approaches; Dieter Roth quoted in (Efriza, 2012) mentions that: "When we discuss voter behavior theories, then there is no one correct theory because there is not only one theory of human behavior in general.

Voter behavior is also laden with ideology among voters and political parties or electoral contestants. Each contestant brings together an ideology that interacts with each other. During the election campaign period, crystallization and grouping took place between the ideologies brought by the contestants. Society naturally divides itself to contestants who share the same ideology with which they profess as well as distancing themselves from opposing ideologies. Voter behavior can be analyzed with three approaches:

Sociological Approach

The sociological approach actually comes from Europe, then in America and European education. Therefore, it refers to it as a model of European political sociology. David Denver, while using this approach to explain the behavior of British society, calls this model a social determinism approach. This approach explains that social characteristics and social groupings have a significant influence in determining one's voter behavior (Lawang, 2014). Social characteristics (such as work, education etc.) and characteristic or sociological background (such as religion, territory, gender, age and so on) are

important factors in determining the political choice. Hence social grouping such as age (old-young); sex (male); religions and the like are considered to have a decisive role in shaping formal social groupings such as one's membership in religious organizations, professional organizations; as well as informal groupings such as family, friendship, or other small groups, are vital in understanding one's political behavior, since these groups have a great role in shaping one's attitude, perception, and orientation (Supriatna, 2016).

Social Psychology

The sociological approach developed in the United States comes from Western Europe; the Psychological approach is a United States phenomenon because it was developed completely by the United States through the Survey Research Center at the University of Michigan. Therefore, this approach is also referred to as the School of Michigan. The main pioneer of this approach is August Campbell. This approach uses and develops the concept of psychology-especially the concept of socialization and attitudes to explain voter behavior. The variables cannot be attributed to voting behavior if there is a socialization process. Therefore, according to this approach socialization actually, that determine the behavior of choosing (political) a person.

Adherents of this approach to explain one's attitude as a reflection of one's personality is a decisive variable in influencing one's political behavior. Therefore, psychological approach emphasizes on three psychological aspects as the main study that is emotional bonding to a political party, orientation to issues and orientation toward a candidate.

Social Anthropology

If the sociological service to the development of political science is primarily in providing an analysis of social life in general and comprehensive, then anthropology contributes to the understanding and theory of the position and role of various smaller and simpler social-cultural units. At first, anthropology focuses more on society and culture in villages and in the interior, whereas sociology focuses more on the lives of urban societies far more

influenced by modern economic and technological developments. Gradually anthropology and sociology affect each other both in the object of research and in the formation of the theory, so that at this point the boundary between the two social sciences had become blurred. The attention of political scientists to anthropology grew increasingly in line with increasing attention and research on life and efforts of political modernization in new countries (Saebani & Supriatna, 2012). At first, the study of new States revolves around macro issues such as the influence of colonialism, the struggle for independence, the position and role of the national elite. One of the most useful and well-known and often-used influences in political science research is the participant observer method. This kind of research, forcing the scholar of political science to examine the symptoms of social life from within the community that became the object of his research. With the results obtained from such work practices, political scientists can develop theoretical development on the basis of concrete facts both experienced and observed (Budiarjo, 2012).

Beginner Voters

Voters are Indonesian citizens who have reached the age of 17 years or more or have / ever married. Voters in every election are registered through data collected by officers appointed by the general election organizer. Beginner voters are the first voters to vote because they are only aged 17 to 21 years old. Their knowledge of elections does not differ greatly from other groups, which distinguishes them from enthusiasm and preference (Sy, 2010). The conditions that must be owned to make a person can choose is:

1. Indonesians aged 17 years or older or have / ever married.
2. Not being disturbed soul/memories
3. Listed as voters.
4. Not a member of TNI / Polri (Retired / No longer a member of TNI / Police).
5. Not being revoked
6. Registered as DPT (List of Permanent Voters).
7. Especially for Simultaneous Regional Elections, voters must be domiciled At least six (six) months in the area concerned.

Beginner voters, especially teenagers (17 years old) have a relaxed, free, and tend to be informal and fun seeking; therefore, all the less pleasant things will be avoided. In addition to seeking fun, peer groups are the most important in a teen's life, so for a teenager needs to have his or her own group of friends in association (Suhartono, 2009). Beginner voters are the first or ever one-time voters to vote so they have less experience in voting. The lack of experience is due to limited political insight. This low level of political knowledge is due to beginner voters including the floating period of vulnerable voters with the age of 17-21 years. The floating period is characterized as having no clear political ideology so that its implementation is not affiliated with any group of political parties. In addition, the floating masses are also characterized as less interested in political life (Rudini, Sunaryo, Masha, & Farouk, 1994).

Law Number 10 Year 2008 regarding General Election of Members of DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD Article 19 and 20 states that the novice voters may be said to be Indonesian citizens who on election day or voting are Indonesian citizens who are already 17 years and/or more or have / never married who have the right to vote, and previously not including voters because of the provisions of the Electoral Law. According to Law Number 42 the Year 2008 regarding the general election. President and Vice President, voters shall be defined as Indonesian citizen who on the day of voting has reached the age of 17 (seventeen) years or more or has/has been eligible to vote.

The Simultaneous Regional Elections (Pemilukada) is a very important instrument in the implementation of Regional Government based on the principle of democracy in the region because this is where the form of the people as the holder of sovereignty determines state policy. It implies that the supreme authority to regulate the government of the State lies with the people. Through Pemilukada, the people can choose who is the leader and the representative in the process of channeling aspirations, which further determines the future direction of a country (Rumesten RS, 2014).

In principle, every citizen is entitled to participate in the General Election. The right of citizens to participate in elections is called the Right to Choose, consisting 1. Active voting rights (voting right) 2. Passive right (right elected).

A person who has the right to vote, to be registered as a voter, must meet the following requirements, 1. Not disturbed soul/memories; 2. Not being deprived of its right to vote.

Based on the decision of the Court, which has had permanent legal force, on the contrary an Indonesian citizen who has been registered in the Permanent Voter List (DPT), then apparently no longer fulfills the above conditions, cannot exercise his / her right to vote. In addition, turmoil often occurs in the community. This is due to inaccurate data of voters. There are citizens who have fulfilled the requirements as voters, apparently not listed in the Permanent Voter List (DPT), on

the contrary, the people who have died are still listed in the DPT. Actually, this problem is more technical and administrative, but by those who feel disadvantaged, the issue is politicized so it is not uncommon to cause turmoil and conflict.

Based on the observation, the inaccuracy of voters / DPT is caused by several factors, among others:

1. Not yet well-documented population data, which is the authority and responsibility of the Government, in this case, Domestic Department and their staffs.
2. Data updating/verification of voter data is not conducted by the KPU and its personnel well.

The people, in this case, the prospective voters, do not actively seek, so they are listed on the Permanent Voter List (DPT) (Abdullah, 2009).

Table 1
Wide Area of Pedes District

| No | Village | Paddy fields (Ha) | | Land (Ha) | | |
|---------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|------|---------------|
| | | Technical | 0,5 Technical | Yard/ Settlement | Pond | Garden/ tombs |
| 1 | Payungsari | 560 | - | 64 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Puspasari | 450 | - | 19 | - | 2 |
| 3 | Kertamulya | 483 | - | 49 | 3 | 3 |
| 4 | Malangsari | 292 | - | 15 | - | 1 |
| 5 | Jatimulya | 365 | - | 89 | - | 2 |
| 6 | Karangjaya | 350 | - | 67 | 2 | 2 |
| 7 | Kertaraharja | 500 | - | 24 | 1 | 2 |
| 8 | Rangdumulya | 424 | - | 37 | - | 1 |
| 9 | Labanjaya | 457 | - | 26 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Sungaibuntu | 417 | - | 54 | 483 | 1 |
| 11 | Kendaljaya | 300 | - | 25 | - | 1 |
| 12 | Dongkal | 475 | - | 32 | 5 | 2 |
| Amount | | 5.073 | - | 501 | 497 | 20 |

From the area of pedes district, there are 12 villages with a land area of paddy field and land respectively. Of the 12 villages taken

into the sample for research were taken two villages namely Jatimulya village and Karangjaya village.

Table 2
Population in June 2016 and Right to Choose

| No | Village | Population | | | House hold | Right to Choose | | |
|----|--------------|------------|--------|--------|------------|-----------------|-------|--------|
| | | Male | Female | Amount | | M | F | Amount |
| 1 | Karangjaya | 4.096 | 4.295 | 8.391 | 2.984 | 3.310 | 3.355 | 6.665 |
| 2 | Kertaraharja | 3.514 | 3.569 | 7.083 | 2.886 | 3.134 | 3.183 | 6.317 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|--------|
| 3 | Sungaibuntu | 4.602 | 4.740 | 9.342 | 3.030 | 3.863 | 4.006 | 7.869 |
| 4 | Dongkal | 2.021 | 1.969 | 3.990 | 1.576 | 1.671 | 1.644 | 3.315 |
| 5 | Payungsari | 4.290 | 4.122 | 8.412 | 2.519 | 3.307 | 3.335 | 6.642 |
| 6 | Kertamulya | 3.228 | 3.256 | 6.484 | 2.212 | 2.895 | 2.794 | 5.689 |
| 7 | Puspasari | 2.028 | 2.053 | 4.081 | 1.409 | 1.677 | 1.691 | 3.368 |
| 8 | Labanjaya | 3.099 | 2.935 | 6.034 | 1.797 | 2.488 | 2.513 | 5.001 |
| 9 | Jatimulya | 5.145 | 5.165 | 10.310 | 4.584 | 3.842 | 3.912 | 7.754 |
| 10 | Rangdumulya | 2.947 | 2.861 | 5.808 | 2.033 | 2.350 | 2.398 | 4.748 |
| 11 | Kendaljaya | 2.658 | 2.733 | 5.391 | 2.071 | 2.047 | 2.147 | 4.194 |
| 12 | Malangsari | 1.702 | 1.657 | 3.359 | 989 | 1.478 | 1.398 | 2.876 |
| Amount | | 39.317 | 39.330 | 39.355 | 78.685 | 28.09 0 | 32.06 2 | 32.376 |

Source: Pedes District profile in year 2015-2016

Research sites in Karangjaya village number of population for men amounted to 4096 and for women amounted to 4,295, so the total number of male and female population amounted to 8,391. As for the number of select for men amounted to 3,310 and for women 3,355 with the total number of male and female voting rights amounted to 6665.

Furthermore, the next research site in the village of Jatimulya population and voting rights June 2016, which is used as research with the population of jatimulya village and karangjaya village. From jatimulya village the number of male population is 5,145, while the men's voting rights are 3,842, while the number of female population is 5,165 and for the number of voting rights is 2,513, so for the total number of male and female population is 10,310 and for the total number of male and female voting rights is 7,754 voters.

VOTERS BEHAVIOR AS A SOCIAL ACTION

Social action according to Weber is an individual action as long as it has a subjective meaning or meaning to itself and is directed to the actions of others (Ritzer, 2009). Social action is the most fundamental concept in the field of sociology. Social action is all human behavior that has subjective meaning. The concept of social action has been given a classic definition by Max Weber. According to Weber, the action is said to be social when it contains elements:

1. The behavior has subjective meaning
2. The behavior affects the behaviors of other actors.
3. The behavior is influenced by the behaviors of other actors.

The element that Weber emphasizes in the sense is the subjective meaning of a principal. Weber's social action should not be limited to positive actions that can be directly addressed. Actions also include negative actions such as failure to do something, or a passive acceptance of a situation. Weber goes on to distinguish four types of actions:

1. Zweckrational deeds or rational actions associated with a goal. An action is said to be rational if the perpetrator presupposes that the use of some particular business is necessary to achieve something of an ideal. A zweckrational action is an original form of rational action, which involves rational consideration of the relationship between an ideal with the effort to achieve it. This example of acts is the act of a clerk in the construction of a bridge.
2. Werirational action or rational action relates to a value. These actions do not perceive harm or loss solely to maintain a person's honor or to achieve a value. For example the actions of a captain who did not want to escape when his ship had an accident
3. A traditional action is an act determined by tradition and custom. The perpetrators do something as prescribed by tradition without thinking of the relationship between ideals with effort. Examples of traditional patterned acts are religious ceremonies.
4. Emotional or actual action. Actions that exist due to a person's emotional reaction under certain circumstances. Behavioral reflection is an example of emotional action. This action also

includes an uncontrolled reaction due to a stimulus (stimulus).

For Weber, only the first and second types of action are considered rational. The third and fourth types are irrational because the actors do not think about the relationship between the ideals and the effort to achieve them. Actually, the distribution of behavior types to rational and non-rational forms by Weber is not appropriate. For example, trademark acts that Weber deems irrational, such as prize exchange among some primitive societies or religious ceremonies, often contain rational elements for the person doing so, although his rational nature may be latent (Rahman, 2011). The four categories of action, according to Weber, are the ideal type to be considered an analytical tool, which really exists. Behavior that really exists only close to the ideal type or the original form earlier.

Vilfredo Pareto, like Weber, also formed a rather detailed social action scheme. Pareto divides social action into two large, logical and illogical circles. Logical action is defined by Pareto as an action when there is a logical connection between ideals and effort (meaning-end relationship). Actions that exist in the thinking of an actor are also present in the objective statement and the two relations, one purpose and another, must be aligned (Rahman, 2011).

Non-logical actions are actions that do not meet the above requirements. In other words, as Raymond Aron puts it, logical action is determined with careful consideration, while non-logical actions are influenced by sentiment. The logical action for Pareto is more or less in line with the *zweckrational* action for Max Weber, and non-logical actions can be compared with non-rational actions.

In relation to the concept of social action proposed by Weber through the study put forward by such sociologists, in this context can be used to see and understand the activities of the actions taken by the individual, whether the act of choosing which he did included as a social action as proposed by Weber. Related to this here will be reviewed some actions undertaken by individuals to be able to learn, especially related to the election of the first party voters in the era of elections simultaneously.

Therefore, for the purposes of the above theoretical research, the theory used is Social Action theory for research that wants to learn the political behavior of newbie voters in the election era simultaneously. Weber is deeply interested in the sociological issues of broad social and cultural structures, but he sees that social reality is essentially composed of meaningful individual and social action. Weber defines sociology as:

"A science that seeks to gain an interpretive understanding of social action so as to bias up to a causal explanation of its direction and its consequences. With Action intended all human behavior, if or as long as the individual acts it gives a subjective meaning to that action? The act is called social because the subjective meaning is attributed to it by the individual actions, taking into account the behavior of others and is therefore directed toward it " (Johnson, 1994).

Weber's substantive analysis does not reflect the extreme individualistic position. He acknowledged the importance of this - a great historical trend and its effect on innocence. However, all general statements relating to historical trends, in the final analysis, are statements relating to individual trends or patterns of action or interaction. Weber's position can be seen as something related to methodological individualism. That is, scientific data for social science is ultimately related to individual action.

"According to Weber in Classical and Modern Sociological Theory 1 explains: The interpretative sociology views the individual and his actions as the basic unit, as" the atom. "In this approach, the individual is also the most important and the only one who takes meaningful action. Generally, for sociology, concepts such as" State ", "unity ", and so on show certain categories in human interaction. is a sociological task to reduce this concept becomes an understandable action, i.e. without exception to the actions of individuals who participate individually. "

Weber's goal is to include subjective meanings associated with different categories of human interaction, to use them in distinguishing types of social structures and

to understand the direction of great social change in western societies. Why Weber emphasizes the individual and subjective meanings in the actions that are being performed by humans. To answer this question keep in mind that Weber's intellectual background in life greatly emphasizes idealism and historicism.

Weber's writings reject the idealist position, but intellectually still matter. This pressure, for example, is expressed in Hegel's view that the mind of reason universally continues to be realized in the progress of history. Such a view should be centered on the cultural world - on the ideals, values, and realizations of humans in its progress in history.

The world of cultural action is seen, as something consciously understood in accordance with the laws of natural science, which express the need for causal relationships: the world of culture is seen as a world of freedom and in relation to internal experience and understanding in this field. Whose subjective meaning is captured? Objective knowledge of the type sought in the natural sciences is not enough. Weber tutor developed this view of the special nature of social and cultural science. A cultural historian named Wilhelm Dilthey, and included in Weber's approach. Obviously, this is different from French positivism as reflected in the efforts of Comte and Durkheim to obtain universal scientific laws that govern human behavior objectively or externally.

Describes social action through subjective comprehension. Perhaps the most famous aspect of Weber's thinking that reflects the idealist tradition is his emphasis on *verstehen* as a method to gain a legitimate understanding of the subjective meaning of social action. For Weber, this term is not just an introspection. Introspection can give one an understanding of his or her own subjective motives or subjective meanings, but not enough to understand subjective meanings in the actions of others. Instead, what is demanded is empathy, the ability to put oneself in the frame of mind of others whose behavior is described and circumstances and targets must be viewed from that perspective. The process refers to the concept of "taking a role" in symbolic interactionism. Weber argues that sociology

should be an empirical science; sociology should analyze the actual behavior of individual humans according to their own subjective orientation. Weber's pressure with German historian's contrasts with an idealist strategy that only interprets individual behavior or historical development of society according to broad prior assumptions. This empirical pressure is also in line with positivism, but that does not mean eliminating the subjective aspect and only concerning the open objective aspect. Taking into account the subjective elements of behavior is essential to avoid bias in the interpretation that arises when a theorist gives only his own judgment on the behavior of others.

Weber goes a step further in separating the value of scientific analysis. In addition to being alert to bias by its *verstehen* method, Weber also believes that scientific knowledge cannot be the basis for valuing values. Neutral science in relation to judging contradictory moral position. A rational social action according to Weber is a social activity done with conscious (sensible) considerations and choices. This means that social action has been carefully considered as the goal and strategy used to achieve that goal. So social action in this political behavior must exist in the political behavior of the novice voters because with the social action the adult individual acts to strike and think critically and rationally to deal with electoral politics simultaneously in the election era. It is very important that the political behavior of newbie voters becomes more mature with actions based on their own conscience. With these actions, the behavior of the novice voters emerges critically and plays a role in determining the future of the Karawang area, the action appears itself without any compulsion by the community, the action is accompanied by the results of individual observations to choose what the novice voters have concluded that the choice is the right choice to determine the future of Karawang area.

Because of the scarcity of a carefully designed election system to meet the historical and socio-political conditions of a State, the electoral system created by a government institution is often oriented towards the fulfillment of the defense of the status quo because of developing and

developing political religiosity. The logic used by the regime to govern when electoral systems in a State is usually based on the logic of procedural democracy compared to true democracy (Gatara & Said, 2007).

The selection of an electoral system in a genuine democracy must ensure that the political division of a society (whether viewed in terms of religiosity, ethnicity, socio-cultural, socioeconomic) is properly considered by the election law framework. The contradictions and differences given in the democratic climate can be accommodated through representative representational political representation systems (in this case the electoral system).

Elections are one of the most important institutional decisions for countries that want to uphold the civility and quality of the political system. Because the electoral system produces, political logic, such as administration, runs the bureaucracy, on the growth and development of civil society in the next system. Therefore, the actual selection of electoral systems into work that is not easy and simple as the discourse by many parties. To be honest, the electoral system is rarely recognized (rationally) and deliberately by political elites in many countries. Often the selection of the system comes by chance, due to a simultaneous occurrence, or due to trending, or just miracles (Agustino, 2007).

CONCLUSION

The political behavior of early voters in the era of simultaneous elections in the district of Pedes in simultaneous elections in Karawang regency Year 2015 is the behavior of the beginner voters who are very enthusiastic and participate in the simultaneous elections and not apathetic about the political world. Factors influencing voters' political behavior in Pedes District in simultaneous elections in Karawang Regency in 2015 are the influence of family, peer influence, media and popularity, education and economy.

Socialization is one of the ways that political parties do to society that influence the behavior of novice voters, thereby greatly assisting the general election especially the novice voters so that novice voters can know about the world of politics, vision - The

mission of the stretcher candidate by political parties and novice voters gets political party studies politics in their socialization

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abdullah, R. (2009). *Mewujudkan Pemilu Yang Lebih Berkualitas: Pemilu Legislatif*. Jakarta: Murai Kencana.
- Agustino, L. (2007). *Perihal Ilmu Politik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Al-Imam, A. N. M. (2004). *Membongkar Dosa-Dosa Pemilu: Pro Kontra Praktik Pemilu Perspektif Syariat Islam*. Jakarta: Prisma Media.
- Anggara, S. (2013). *Sistem Politik Indonesia* (1st ed.). Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Budiarjo, M. (2012). *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik* (Revisi). Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Efriza. (2012). *Political Explorer: Sebuah Kajian Ilmu Politik*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Firdaus, F. (2013). Parade Iklan Politik di Tahun Politik: Polarisasi Penggunaan Iklan Politik Untuk Membangun Citra Menuju Pemilu 2014. *Turast: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengabdian*, 1(1), 81–94.
- Gatara, A. A. S., & Said, M. D. (2007). *Sosiologi Politik: Konsep dan Dinamika Perkembangan Kajian*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Johnson, D. P. (1994). *Teori Sosiologi Klasik dan Modern*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia.
- Lawang, R. M. Z. (2014). Beberapa Hipotesis Tentang Eksklusi Sosial di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Mamangan*, 2(1), 1–6.
- Plano, J. C. (1985). *Kamus Analisa Politik*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.
- Rahman, M. T. (2011). *Glosari Teori Sosial*. Bandung: Ibnu Sina Press.
- Ritzer, G. (2009). *Sosiologi Ilmu Pengetahuan Berparadigma Ganda*. Jakarta: CV. Rajawali.
- Rudini, Sunaryo, Masha, N., & Farouk, P. U. (1994). *Atas Nama Demokrasi Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Biagraf Publishing.

- Rumesten RS, I. (2014). Dilema dan Akibat Hukum Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Mengenai Kewenangan Memutus Sengketa Pilkada. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, 11(4), 693–713.
- Saebani, B. A., & Supriatna, E. (2012). *Antropologi Hukum*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Sitepu, P. A. (2012). *Teori-Teori Politik*. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- Soedjatmoko. (1995). *Dimensi Manusia dalam Pembangunan*. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Supriatna, E. (2015). *Perkembangan Politik dan Sistem Birokrasi*. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.
- Supriatna, E. (2016). *Pengantar Sosiologi*. Bandung: Pusat Penelitian & Penerbitan LPPM UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.
- Surbakti, R. (1992). *Memahami Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: Grasindo.
- Sy, P. (2010). *Politik Pencitraan*. Jakarta: Gaung Persada Press.
- Varma, S. (2007). *Teori Politik Modern*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo.